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RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

OF

ABERYSTWYTH

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

ANNUAL REPORT, 1963

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:

Jos. R. Jones, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.R.C.O.G., D.P.H.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR:

D.G. Bowen, A.R.S.I., M.A.P.H.I.

(i)

ABERYSTWYTH RURAL DISTRICT
COUNCIL

Chairman
1962/63

Councillor D. Lloyd Jones

Chairman
1963/64

Councillor Gwyn M. Lewis

28 members including the Chairman

Committees dealing with Public Health matters

(a) Finance, Health and Housing Committee

Chairman
1962/63

Councillor J. Edgar Hughes

Chairman
1963/64

Councillor T.J. Green

(b) Sewerage Committee

Chairman
1962/63

Councillor T.J. Edwards

Chairman
1963/64

Councillor William Edwards

Clerk of the Council: Cyrus Evans, Esq.,
Council Offices,
Chalybeate Street,
ABERYSTWYTH.

Telephone No: Aberystwyth 2270

(ii)

To the Chairman and Members of the
Aberystwyth Rural District Council.

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for 1963. In the 1962 report, I stated that "complacency is the worst enemy of preventive medicine especially in regard to infectious diseases". During 1962, there was an epidemic of smallpox and in 1963 there was an outbreak of typhoid involving over 400 people in Switzerland and some people from this country were involved in this. At the time of writing an outbreak has occurred in Aberdeen. Minor outbreaks of typhoid have also occurred in this country in recent years due to people contacting the disease on the Continent and returning to this country during the incubation period. The mortality from typhoid has diminished greatly due to improved therapy, but it is a serious illness and spread of the disease frequently occurs from infected cases by faulty personal hygiene. Typhoid, paratyphoid and other organisms can be disseminated through contaminated food - such food supplies being contaminated by persons incubating the disease or symptomless carriers.

It is in this field of personal hygiene that much teaching is required. Periodically, posters supplied by the Central Council for Health Education and Ministry of Health are distributed to all food premises by the Public Health Inspectors whilst, at the same time, emphasis is laid on the need to conform with the Food and Drugs Act and subsequent regulations. This repetitive work takes up much time but is absolutely essential. Personal hygiene in the homes is equally as important, for many persons do not wash their hands after being to the lavatory and public authorities should consider supplying hand washing facilities in their public lavatories free of charge.

I must also draw your attention to another infectious disease, namely venereal disease. The incidence of this disease is rising throughout the country and both adolescents and adults should be told that sexual promiscuity eventually leads to venereal infection.

(iii)

Fluoridation was a topic much discussed during the year and the Council has made its decision. A recent paper published in the United States suggested that fluoridation of public water supplies might be the cause of mongolism in children. This has been firmly repudiated by many other studies. (In June, 1964, the Birmingham City Council commenced fluoridation of its public water supply).

On a local basis, there is nothing of a serious nature to report. Diseases of the heart and arteries are the major cause of death. The total population living within the area remains much the same as for previous years. The birth rate shows a slight decrease from the previous year and the death rate shows a slight increase.

An endemic of measles occurred during the year and seven cases of tuberculosis were notified, all of whom were over the age of 25. Of the two cases of paratyphoid notified, with prompt action there was no spread of the disease and no fresh cases occurred. In one case, the disease was contracted from a calf and the other case was a chronic carrier of the disease.

During the year, 18 houses were completed at Bow Street and the Council are to be congratulated on their proposed housing programme in other parts of the area.

A detailed report will be found in the following pages including a report by the Public Health Inspector.

YR ADRODDIAD BLYNYDDOL

Anrhydedd yw imi gyflwyno'r Adroddiad Blynyddol am 1963. Yn yr adroddiad am 1962, mynegais mai "ymfodddhad yw gelyn gwaethaf meddygaeth arbedadwy yn enwedig mewn cysylltiad â chlefydau heintus". Yn ystod 1962, bu epidemig o'r frech wen, ac yn 1963, cyffyrddodd haint typhoid â dros 400 o bobl yn yr Yswisdir ac fe gysylltiwyd rhai pobl o'r wlad hon â hyn. Tua'r adeg yr wyf yn ysgrifennu, digwyddodd haint yn Aberdeen. Digwyddodd heintiau llai o typhoid yn y wlad hon yn y blynyddoedd diweddaraf oherwydd i bobl gael y clefyd ar y Cyfandir, a dychwelyd i'r wlad hon yn ystod yr ysbaid deori. Bu i farwolaeth oddiwrth typhoid leihau'n enfawr o gael gwell therapi, ond salwch difrifol yw, ac ymleda'r clefyd yn aml oddiwrth bobl heintus trwy ddiffyg glendid personol. Fe ledaena typhoid, paratyphoid ac organebau eraill trwy fwyd llygredig - llygru'r bwyd gan rai'n deori'r clefyd, neu gludwyr di-arwydd.

Ym myd y glendid personol yma, rhaid wrth addysg. O amser i amser, ceir posterï gan Gyngor Canol Addysg Iechyd a'r Weinidogaeth Iechyd a ddosberthir i bob adeilad bwyd gan yr Archwilwyr Iechyd Cyhoeddus; hefyd, ar yr un adeg, fe bwysleisir fod angen cydymffurfio â'r Ddeddf Fwyd a Chyffurau, a'r rheolau dilynol. Fe gymerth y gwaith hwn lawer o amser ond fe erys yn wir hanfodol. Mae glendid personol yn y cartrefi yr un mor bwysig, canys ni fydd llawer yn ymolchi dwylaw ar ôl bod yn yr elysfa ac fe ddylai'r Awdurdodau Cyhoeddus roi cyfleusterau ymolchi dwylaw yn eu helysfeydd cyhoeddus yn rhad ac am ddim.

Rhaid imi dynnu'ch sylw at glefyd heintus arall, sef y clefyd gwenerol. Ehangu mae digwyddiad y clefyd hwn trwy'r wlad a dylid argyhoeddi'r llencyndod a'r oedolion fod diwahaniaeth rhywiol yn arwain yn y pen draw at glefyd gwenerol.

Yn ystod y flwyddyn bu ychwanegu "fluoride" i'r dŵr yn bwnc llosg a drafodwyd yn aml, a gwnaeth y Cyngor ei benderfyniad. Awgrymwyd mewn ysgrif diweddar a argraffwyd yn yr Unol Daleithiau fod ychwanegu "fluoride"

i'r dŵr cyhoeddus efallai yn achosi mongoliaeth mewn plant. Fe ddiarddelir hyn yn bendant gan astudiaethau eraill. (Ym Mehefin 1964, ychwanegwyd "fluoride" i'r dŵr cyhoeddus gan Gyngor Dinesig Birmingham).

Ar sail lleol, nid oes dim o natur ddifrifol i'w gofnodi. Achos pennaf marwolaeth yw clefydau'r galon a'r rhydweliau. Fe erys y boblogaeth gyfan yn byw o fewn yr ardal yr un fath o'r bron â'r blynyddoedd blaenorol. Ychydig yn llai yw'r gyfartaledd geni na'r flwyddyn cynt, ac ychydig yn fwy yw'r gyfartaledd marwolaeth.

Digwyddodd endemig o'r frech goch yn ystod y flwyddyn ac fe hysbyswyd fod saith wedi cael y darfodedigaeth, i gyd dros 25 oed. O'r ddau a hysbyswyd yn dioddef o paratyphoid, wrth weithredu'n sydyn ni fu i'r clefyd ledaenu ac ni ddioddefodd neb arall oddiwrtho. Cafodd y naill y clefyd oddiwrth lo, a'r llall yn gludwr parhaol o'r clefyd.

Yn ystod y flwyddyn, fe orffenwyd 18 ty yn Bow Street, ac fe haedda'r Cyngor ganmoliaeth am ei raglen tai awgrymedig mewn mannau eraill yn yr ardal.

Fe geir adroddiad manwl yn y tudalennau yn dilyn, yn cynnwys adroddiad gan yr Archwiliwr Iechyd Cyhoeddus.

VITAL STATISTICS

| | | | | | | | <u>1963</u> | <u>1962</u> | <u>1961</u> |
|---|------|------|------|------|--------|------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| <u>1. BIRTHS</u> | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 152 | 166 | 143 |
| | | | | | Leg: | .... | 145 | 156 | 133 |
| | | | | | Illeg: | .... | 7 | 10 | 10 |
| Illegitimate live births per cent of total live | | | | | births | .... | 4.6 | 6.0 | 7.0 |
| Rate per 1,000 population (crude) | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 13.56 | 14.84 | 12.92 |
| Rate per 1,000 population (adjusted) | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 16.54 | 17.36 | 15.12 |
| Rate per 1,000 population England & Wales | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 18.20 | 18.00 | 17.40 |
| <u>2. STILLBIRTHS</u> | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| | | | | | Leg: | .... | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| | | | | | Illeg: | .... | - | - | - |
| Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 12.98 | 11.90 | 27.21 |
| Rate per 1,000 live & stillbirths England & Wales | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 17.3 | 18.10 | 18.70 |
| <u>3. TOTAL LIVE AND STILLBIRTHS</u> | | | | | | | 154 | 168 | 147 |
| <u>4. PERI-NATAL MORTALITY</u> (Stillbirths plus early neo-natal deaths) | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 | 3 | 6 |
| | | | | | Leg: | .... | 2 | 3 | 6 |
| | | | | | Illeg: | .... | - | - | - |
| Rate per 1,000 total live & stillbirths | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 12.98 | 17.85 | 40.82 |
| <u>5. EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY</u> (deaths under one week) | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | - | 1 | 2 |
| | | | | | Leg: | .... | - | 1 | 2 |
| | | | | | Illeg: | .... | - | - | - |
| Rate per 1,000 total live births | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | - | 6.02 | 13.99 |
| <u>6. LATE NEO-NATAL MORTALITY</u> (deaths over one week & under four weeks) | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | - | - | - |
| | | | | | Leg: | .... | - | - | - |
| | | | | | Illeg: | .... | - | - | - |
| Rate per 1,000 total live births | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | - | - | - |
| <u>7. INFANT MORTALITY</u> (total deaths under one year) | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| | | | | | Leg: | .... | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| | | | | | Illeg: | .... | - | - | - |

1963 1962 1961

7. INFANT MORTALITY CONT'D.

| | | | | | |
|---|------|------|------|------|-------|
| Rate per 1,000 total live births | .... | .... | 6.57 | 6.02 | 20.97 |
| Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births | .... | .... | 6.89 | 6.02 | 22.56 |
| Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births | .... | .... | - | - | - |

8. MATERNAL MORTALITY (including abortion)

| | | | | | | | |
|---|------|------|------|------|---|---|---|
| Number of deaths | .... | .... | .... | .... | - | - | - |
| Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths | .... | .... | .... | .... | - | - | - |

DEATHS

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 151 | 158 | 176 |
| Rate per 1,000 population (crude) | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 13.47 | 14.13 | 15.89 |
| Rate per 1,000 population (adjusted) | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 11.31 | 10.88 | 12.24 |
| Rate per 1,000 population England & Wales | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 12.20 | 11.90 | 12.00 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Area comparability factor for births | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1.22 | 1.17 | 1.17 |
| Area comparability factor for deaths | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 0.84 | 0.77 | 0.77 |

POPULATION STATISTICS

| | | | | |
|--|------|------|------|---------|
| Area (in acres) | .... | .... | .... | 140,728 |
| Population (Census 1961) | .. | .... | .... | 11,227 |
| Population (Registrar General's Mid-Year 1963) | .... | .... | .... | 11,210 |

The 1963 area comparability factors are based on population data derived from the 1961 Census, whereas previous years' area comparability factors were based on the 1951 Census results.

CAUSES OF DEATH

Registrar
General's
Code Number

Causes of death

Number of deaths

Male Female Total

| | | | | |
|----|--|----|----|----|
| 1 | Tuberculosis, respiratory | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 2 | Tuberculosis, other | - | - | - |
| 3 | Syphilitic disease | - | - | - |
| 4 | Diphtheria | - | - | - |
| 5 | Whooping Cough | - | - | - |
| 6 | Meningococcal infections | - | - | - |
| 7 | Acute poliomyelitis | - | - | - |
| 8 | Measles | - | - | - |
| 9 | Other infective and parasitic diseases | - | - | - |
| 10 | Malignant neoplasm, stomach | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| 11 | Malignant neoplasm lung, bronchus | 4 | - | 4 |
| 12 | Malignant neoplasm, breast | - | 6 | 6 |
| 13 | Malignant neoplasm, uterus | - | 1 | 1 |
| 14 | Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms | 9 | 6 | 15 |
| 15 | Leukaemia, aleukaemia | 1 | - | 1 |
| 16 | Diabetes | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| 17 | Vascular lesions of nervous system | 6 | 18 | 24 |
| 18 | Coronary disease, angina | 16 | 14 | 30 |
| 19 | Hypertension with heart disease | - | 1 | 1 |
| 20 | Other heart disease | 10 | 12 | 22 |
| 21 | Other circulatory disease | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| 22 | Influenza | - | - | - |
| 23 | Pneumonia | 1 | 7 | 8 |
| 24 | Bronchitis | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 25 | Other diseases of respiratory system | - | - | - |
| 26 | Ulcer of stomach and duodenum | - | - | - |
| 27 | Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhoea | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 28 | Nephritis and nephrosis | - | 1 | 1 |
| 29 | Hyperplasia of prostate | 1 | - | 1 |
| 30 | Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion | - | - | - |
| 31 | Congenital malformations | - | - | - |
| 32 | Other defined & ill-defined diseases | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| 33 | Motor vehicle accidents | - | - | - |
| 34 | All other accidents | 3 | - | 3 |
| 35 | Suicide | - | - | - |
| 36 | Homicide and operations of war | - | - | - |

TOTAL:

68 83 151

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following is a list of the notifications of infectious disease, other than tuberculosis, received during the year.

| | | | | | |
|---|------|------|------|------|-----|
| Diphtheria | .... | .... | .... | .... | Nil |
| Dysentery (amoebic and bacillary) | .... |  |  |  | Nil |
| Encephalitis | .... | .... | .... | .... | Nil |
| Erysipelas | .... | .... | .... | .... | Nil |
| Food poisoning | . | .... | .... | .... | Nil |
| Measles | .... | .... | .... | .... | 36 |
| Meningococcal meningitis |  |  | .... | .... | Nil |
| Paratyphoid fever |  | .... | .... | .... | 2 |
| Pneumonia (acute primary & acute influenzal) | .... |  | .... | .... | Nil |
| Poliomyelitis |  | .... | .... | .... | Nil |
| Relapsing fever |  | .... | .... | .... | Nil |
| Scarlet fever | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 |
| Smallpox | .... | .... | .... | .... | Nil |
| Whooping Cough | .. | .... | .... | .... | Nil |

TUBERCULOSIS

The following table shows the sex and age distribution of the new cases notified during the year.

| AGE GROUP | RESPIRATORY | | NON-RESPIRATORY | |
|-----------|-------------|--------|-----------------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| 5 - 14 | - | - | - | - |
| 15 - 24 | - | - | - | - |
| 25 - 44 | 2 | - | 1 | - |
| 45 - 64 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 |
| 65 + | 1 | 2 | - | - |
| TOTALS: | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 |

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

These remain essentially the same as in previous years and are under the control of the County Council.

SECTION 47 OF THE NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

One person was admitted to hospital under this order and subsequently returned home.

JOS. R. JONES

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Cardiganshire Joint District Councils,
Swyddfa'r Sir,
(County Office),
ABERYSTWYTH.

June, 1964.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR
THE YEAR ENDED 31.12.63.

1. HOUSING ACTS, 1957 - 1961

Nine houses were represented as unfit for human habitation and unable to be made fit at a reasonable expense. Notices were served on several owners to appear before the Council to show cause why demolition or closing orders should not be made on the properties. The results of this procedure is outlined in the statistical section of this report.

Thirty-seven houses were made fit during the year either by formal or informal action by the Council. There still remains the hardcore of about sixty houses which are fit only for demolition.

2. HOUSING IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

The Council continued to make grants to owners for the improvement of their properties. Compulsory powers to compel landlords to bring houses in their ownership up to standard are now about to become law. Thirty-five houses were inspected to ascertain if they would qualify for grants.

Thirty-seven houses were inspected during the progress of improvement works being carried out to them.

Thirty-one houses were finally inspected before the work was certified as having been satisfactorily completed before payment of grants.

The number of grants approved during the year was as follows:-

| | | | |
|----------------------|----|-------|---------|
| Discretionary grants | 53 | Value | £17,320 |
| Standard Grants | 11 | Value | £ 1,375 |

Since the inception of the improvement grants scheme and up to the 31st December, 1963, the Council has approved 475 applications for grants up to the total value of £141,704.

3. HOUSE CONSTRUCTION

During the year the contract let for the construction of 18 houses at Bow Street was completed.

The Council have under consideration the second phase of their house building programme. This provides for the construction of

houses in the following villages:-

| | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| Talybont; | Llanafan; |
| Eglwysfach; | Capel Seion; |
| Ponterwyd; | Coginan; |
| Devil's Bridge. | |

4. PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, 1936 - 1961

Forty-eight complaints of nuisances were registered and investigated with the view to their abatement.

Thirty-seven houses were made fit as a result of preliminary notices and informal procedure under the nuisance sections of the Public Health Act, 1936.

It was not found necessary to take formal proceedings against any person to secure the abatement of a statutory nuisance.

5. WATER SUPPLIES

Routine water samples were taken from the public supply from Criag-y-Pistyll and also from a number of private supplies. The number of samples taken during the year was as follows:-

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----|
| Craig-y-Pistyll Public Supply | 24 |
| Private Water Supplies | 12 |
| Chemical Samples | 2 |

The consent of the Council was sought to the use of a number of farm water supplies for domestic purposes. Bacteriological reports were obtained before the consent of the Council was given.

The water supply of the area and of its several parts has generally been satisfactory in quality and quantity. There were no cases of lead poisoning or poisoning by means of any other metallic contamination of water supplies.

6. MEAT INSPECTION

Routine meat inspection was carried out weekly at the slaughter-house at Llangwyrfon, the licence for which was renewed up to the 31st December, 1963. The quality of the meat slaughtered was excellent and it was not found necessary to condemn any carcasses for tuberculosis or any other diseases meriting general condemnation of carcase and organs. Liver fluke continued to be the principal cause of condemnation and loss

in the case of the lambs slaughtered.

The Meat Regulations, 1963 came into operation on the 1st October and their provisions as to notification of intended slaughter and meat stamping were put into effect.

7. CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

The number of licensed caravan sites in the Council's area is twenty-one.

The granting of planning permission for 240 caravans at Ty Canol, Ynyslas is a decision which will enable this site to be properly developed and controlled by means of planning conditions and licence conditions.

The general condition of all existing sites continued to be satisfactory. There were isolated cases of breaches of licence conditions which were investigated. Steps were taken to correct matters.

It has become apparent that large sites of 50 caravans and over should have full sewage disposal treatment plants as opposed to small septic tanks which are adequate only for smaller sites.

8. REFUSE COLLECTION

The service of refuse collection proceeded with very few complaints during the year.

The Council decided to replace the present refuse collecting vehicle with a new vehicle of larger capacity and more modern design in which a larger volume of refuse can be contained and compacted. Delivery of this vehicle is phased for April, 1964. The arrival of this vehicle will provide for longer hauls and fewer visits to the refuse disposal tips. The refuse tips are situated at Borth, Llanbadarn Fawr, Penrhyngerwyn and Ponterwyd. The Ponterwyd tip was properly fenced during the year.

Routine treatments for the control of rats and flies were carried out at all the tips.

It was decided to investigate the possibility of scavenging the mountain district around Llyn Eiddwen when the new vehicle is in full operation.

Complaints were received of dumping of rubbish in large quantities

on the banks of the Rheidol at Glanrafon, Llanbadarn Fawr and Aberffwrdd and Gosen and at Trawscoed on the banks of the Ystwyth. These unauthorised dumps are difficult to control but signs were erected prohibiting their use as dumping places. There does not appear to be any valid reason why this dumping should take place because the Council have arranged fortnightly collections of house refuse in these areas.

9. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Schemes of sewage disposal are required at Borth, Talybont, Llandre, Penygarn, Commins Coch, Taliesin, Tre'rddol and Blaenplwyf.

The Council continued to be responsible for the cleansing of the following water courses:-

Borth Leet;
Dolhalog Leet;
Doldau Ditch;
Quebec Ditch;
Waunfawr Ditch.

Very few of the properties in Llanbadarn Fawr remain to be connected to the sewer. The Council continued to press property owners to connect their dwellings to the sewer at Llanbadarn Fawr, Llanrhystyd and Llanfarian. Progress at the villages of Llanrhystyd and Llanfarian has been slow and so pressure must be continued on all defaulting owners.

The number of cesspools cleansed was 113.

99 inspections of private drainage work were carried out and numerous tests were made.

10. RENT ACT, 1957

The number of applications for certificates of disrepair was NIL.

All certificates issued since the passing of the Act have now been cancelled on application by the landlords who had carried out the works of repair specified in each certificate.

11. PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The incidence of rat and mice infestations increased towards the end of the year and it was found necessary to step up the number of treatments for their eradication.

Eighty-seven inspections were made and treatments carried out where necessary. No major infestations occurred on any premises.

12. FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Routine inspections were carried out of food premises and conditions were found to be generally satisfactory.

Quantities of tinned food and ham and bacon were condemned as unfit and disposed of by burial in suitable ground on the Council's refuse disposal tips.

The number of premises which are registered for the sale of Ice-Cream is 54. There are no premises on which Ice-Cream is manufactured. The sale of soft Ice Cream presents its own problems and it becomes essential that all the component parts of the mixers and dispensers in the vehicles are properly sterilized. There was once vehicle operating in the area during the summer and it was inspected and the routine adopted by the operator for sterilizing the equipment was checked.

The distribution of food premises is as follows:-

| | |
|---------------------------------|----|
| Grocers and Confectioners | 52 |
| Greengrocers | 5 |
| Butchers | 5 |
| Bakers | 3 |
| Cafes & Restaurants | 13 |

There are no fish fryers in the area.

There are no clean food guilds nor educational facilities in connection with food production.

13. FACTORIES ACT, 1937

The number of registered factories is 53.

Visits of inspection were made in connection with the provision of adequate sanitary conveniences to factories. The provision of sanitary conveniences on building sites was enforced.

14. MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS

The number of milk distributors registered by the Council is seventeen. Samples of milk were taken and submitted for analysis for the isolation of B coli escherichia.

15. FOOD POISONING

A case of food poisoning due to salmonella typhi-murium was notified.

Investigations revealed that the patient had assisted in a post mortem examination of a calf from which salmonella typhi-murium was isolated. The two strains of salmonella - one from the patient and one from the calf were sent for phage typing and they proved to be of a similar phage type. It can be deduced that the source of infection was the calf.

16. INFECTIOUS DISEASES

No serious epidemics of infectious diseases occurred during the year.

17. COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no common lodging houses in the Council's administrative area.

18. OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

This Act was passed during the year but no appointed day has been made when orders and regulations made under it will become operative. Its aims are the securing of satisfactory working conditions for the occupants of offices, shops and railway premises. Adequate room temperature not below 65°F must be maintained in all such premises and sufficient sanitary conveniences will have to be provided separate for the sexes.

Council offices are subject to inspection but not by members of their own public health department. Factory inspectors have been delegated the work of inspecting local authority offices.

A considerable amount of preparatory work can be commenced because all offices, shops and railway premises in the area of the Council will have to be registered prior to being inspected for purposes of enforcement of the provisions of the Act when it becomes operative.

19. MISCELLANEOUS INSPECTIONS

457 miscellaneous inspections were carried out in connection with the work of the department.

20. STATISTICAL SECTION OF THE REPORT

| | |
|---|-----|
| (1) Number of houses which on inspection were considered to be unfit for human habitation | 130 |
| (2) Number of houses the defects in which were remedied in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority | 37 |
| (3) Number of representations made to the Local Authority with a view to:- | |
| (a) the serving of notices requiring the execution of works | Nil |
| (b) the making of demolition or closing orders | 9 |
| (4) The number of Notices served requiring the execution of works | Nil |
| (5) Number of houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices | Nil |
| (6) Number of demolition or closing orders made | 1 |
| (7) Number of houses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted under Section 11(3) of the Housing Act, 1936 | 1 |
| (8) Number of houses demolished | Nil |

21. The following statistics are given in accordance with the Sanitary Officers(Outside London) Regulations, 1935:-

Article 27, Section 18:

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| (a) Number of inspections | 989 |
| (b) Nature of inspections: | |
| Rodent Control | 87 |
| Milk and Dairies | 16 |
| Drainage | 99 |
| Food premises | 58 |
| Housing | 114 |
| Nuisances | 48 |
| Water Supplies | 38 |
| Filthy premises | Nil |
| Factories | 19 |
| Infectious Diseases | Nil |
| Miscellaneous | 457 |
| Meat | 50 |
| Food poisoning | 3 |

Article 17, Section 14

| | |
|--|-----|
| (a) Number of dwellings overcrowded | 3 |
| Number of families | 6 |
| Number of persons dwelling therein | 32 |
| (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding | 1 |
| (c) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved | Nil |
| Number of persons concerned | Nil |

Article 17, Section 4

| | |
|--|-----|
| (d) Cases in which dwelling houses in respect of which the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding have again become overcrowded..... | Nil |
|--|-----|

22. The statistics of Meat Inspection:

| | |
|---|-------|
| (a) Number of cows killed | Nil |
| Number of calves killed | Nil |
| Number of sheep and lambs killed | 1,426 |
| Number of pigs killed | 26 |
| Number of horses killed | Nil |
| (b) Number of cows inspected | Nil |
| Number of calves inspected | Nil |
| Number of sheep and lambs inspected | 1,426 |
| Number of pigs inspected | 26 |
| Number of horses inspected | Nil |

23. All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:

| | |
|--|-------------|
| (c) Whole carcasses condemned | Nil |
| (d) Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned: | |
| Cows | Nil |
| Calves | Nil |
| Sheep and Lambs | 1,366 |
| Pigs | Nil |
| Horses | Nil |
| (e) Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci: | |
| Cows | 90% Fluke |
| Calves | Nil Disease |

23. Cont'd.

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| Sheep and Lambs | 90% Disease |
| Pigs | Nil |
| Horses | Nil |

Tuberculosis only:

- (f) Whole carcasses condemned Nil
- (g) Carcasses of which some part or organ
was condemned Nil
- (h) Percentage of the number inspected affected
with tuberculosis Nil

Cysticercosis:

- (i) Carcasses of which some part or organ
was condemned Nil
- (j) Carcasses subjected to treatment by
refrigeration Nil
- (k) Generalized and totally condemned Nil

D.G. BOWEN

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

